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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/752,666	12/28/2000	Frank Liebenow	257/020	4510

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GATEWAY, INC.
ATTN: SCOTT CHARLES RICHARDSON
610 GATEWAY DR., Y-04
N. SIOUX CITY, SD 57049

EXAMINER

STRANGE, AARON N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

DATE MAILED: 03/10/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/752,666

Applicant(s)

LIEBENOW, FRANK

Examiner

Aaron Strange

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2002.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-8, 10, and 12-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mantha et al. (US 6,163,779) in view of Motoyama et al. (US 6,304,948).
3. With regard to claim 1, Mantha et al. disclose receiving, with a client, data from a network in a distributed system (Web page is accessed) (Col 8, Lines 28-39); and storing temporarily at least a portion of the received data (Page is copied to local hard drive)(Col 9, Lines 15-18). Mantha et al. fail to disclose specifying with said client a minimum length of time during which the received data is to be temporarily stored.

Motoyama et al. teach the use of an expiration date to specify a time when a file should be considered invalid or unusable, and subsequently erase it after the expiration date has passed (Col 5, Lines 47-60). This is particularly advantageous since it allows the removal of old data from storage, reducing the amount of storage space needed to hold the temporary data. It also helps by removing unwanted files, making it easier for the user to find particular files.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user of the system disclosed by Mantha et al. to

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specify, with the client, a minimum length of time to store the received data. This allows the system to clean up unwanted files by removing them after they expire. This saves storage space and makes it easier for the user to find particular files at a later time.

4. With regard to claim 2, Mantha et al. further disclose that the received data is stored in a memory space accessible by the client as cache (Subsequent requests for the saved page pull the page from the local hard drive)(Col 12, Lines 30-35).

5. With regard to claim 3, Mantha et al. further disclose that the received data is stored in non-volatile memory (Local hard drive)(Col 9, Lines 15-18).

6. With regard to claim 4, Mantha et al. further disclose that the receiving step is via the Internet (Col 4, Lines 12-16).

7. With regard to claim 5, Mantha et al. further disclose that the receiving step comprises retrieving data of a Web page (Col 8, Lines 28-39).

8. With regard to claim 6, Mantha et al. further disclose that the temporarily stored data comprises data in text, graphics, sound, video, or applet format (Col 9, Lines 50-58).

9. With regard to claim 7, Mantha et al. further disclose the step of designating, with said client, that the received data be temporarily stored, wherein the designating step includes a step of presenting a user with a window for user input (Window for page allows user to specify what action to take with the current page)(Col 8, Lines 22-26).

10. With regard to claim 8, while the invention disclosed by Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above),

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it fails to specifically disclose that the specifying step is carried out by the user in real time.

However, Mantha et al. disclose that properties such as the name and category of the page to be stored are collected from the user in real time (Col 8, Lines 40-51). It would be advantageous to have the user specify a minimum length of time to store the received data at the same time as the name and category information. This would simplify and speed up the process of collecting the information and saving the page.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the specifying step be carried out in real time with the collection of the name and category information for the page. This would simplify the collection of this information and speed up the process of saving the page.

11. With regard to claim 10, Motoyama et al. further disclose the step of deleting the data after the specified minimum length of time (Col 5, Lines 53-55).

12. With regard to claim 12, Mantha et al. disclose a method comprising: storing Web page data temporarily in a cache. However, Mantha et al. do not disclose that the data is stored for a user specified time period.

Motoyama et al. teach the use of an expiration date to specify a time when a file should be considered invalid or unusable, and subsequently erase it after the expiration date has passed (Col 5, Lines 47-60). This is particularly advantageous since it allows the removal of old data from storage, reducing the amount of storage space needed to hold the temporary data. It also helps by removing unwanted files, making it easier for the user to find particular files.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user of the system disclosed by Mantha et al. to specify, with the client, a minimum length of time to store the received data. This allows the system to clean up unwanted files by removing them after they expire. This saves storage space and makes it easier for the user to find particular files at a later time.

13. With regard to claim 13, Motoyama et al. further disclose that the data is deleted after the expiration date, thus conserving cache storage space (Col 5, Lines 53-55).

Mantha et al. further disclose that the data is stored to ensure that the user may retrieve the data within the user-selected time period (Col 1, Line 66 to Col 2, Line 2).

14. With regard to claim 14, Mantha et al. disclose a client comprising: a central processing unit (Col 6, Lines 42-45); an input device coupled to said central processing unit (keyboard and/or remote) (Col 6, Lines 30-39); an output device coupled to said central processing unit (monitor/television) (Col 6, Lines 52-55); and a memory space operatively coupled to said central processing unit for storing data (hard drive) (Col 7, Lines 13-15), the client being configured to temporarily store data downloaded from a network (Col 1, Lines 62-65). Mantha et al. fail to disclose that the data is stored for a user specified minimum period of time, after which period of time the stored data is subject to automatic deletion.

Motoyama et al. teach the use of an expiration date to specify a time when a file should be considered invalid or unusable, and subsequently erase it after the expiration date has passed (Col 5, Lines 47-60). This is particularly advantageous since it allows the removal of old data from storage, reducing the amount of storage space needed to

hold the temporary data. It also helps by removing unwanted files, making it easier for the user to find particular files.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user of the system disclosed by Mantha et al. to specify, with the client, a minimum length of time to store the received data. This allows the system to clean up unwanted files by removing them after they expire. This saves storage space and makes it easier for the user to find particular files at a later time.

15. With regard to claim 15, Mantha et al. further disclose that the memory space is a cache memory space (Subsequent requests for the saved page pull the page from the local hard drive)(Col 12, Lines 30-35).

16. With regard to claim 16, Mantha et al. further disclose that the memory space is a nonvolatile memory (Local hard drive)(Col 9, Lines 15-18).

17. With regard to claim 17, while the invention disclosed by Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to specifically disclose that the client is configured to respond to a user request to display information about the stored data.

However, Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. disclose that the client is configured to set certain properties with regard to the stored data at the time it is copied. These properties include setting a name, category, (Mantha et al. Col 8, Lines 40-51), and expiration date (Motoyama et al. Col 5, Lines 53-55) for the file. It would be advantageous for the user to have the ability to retrieve this information at a later time, in order to determine when the page is scheduled to expire or which category it is

located in. It would also give the user an opportunity to make changes to the information.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure the client in the system disclosed by Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. to respond to a user request to display information about the stored data. This gives the user the ability to retrieve important information about a file, such as the expiration date, without requiring them to remember it from when the data was stored.

18. With regard to claim 18, while the invention disclosed by Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to specifically disclose that the client is configured to respond to a user request to modify a property of the stored data.

However, Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. disclose that the client is configured to set certain properties with regard to the stored data at the time it is copied. These properties include setting a name, category, (Mantha et al. Col 8, Lines 40-51), and expiration date (Motoyama et al. Col 5, Lines 53-55) for the file. It would be advantageous for the user to have the ability to modify these properties, in order to change the expiration date of a page or place the page in a new category. For example, in the case of modifying the expiration date, it would allow the user to ensure that the previously cached copy is saved until the new expiration date. This would be particularly important if the live version of the page has changed or is no longer available.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure the client in the system disclosed by Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. to respond to a user request to display information about the stored data. This gives the user the ability to modify important properties of a file, such as the expiration date, ensuring that the cached page is kept as long as the user desires it.

19. With regard to claim 19, Mantha et al. further disclose that the stored data is data from one or more Web site images (Col 9, Lines 50-58)

20. With regard to claim 20, Mantha et al. disclose a system comprising: a client configured to temporarily store data from a server (Col 1, Lines 62-65), to provide user access when said data is not available from said server (Col 1, Line 66 to Col 2, Line 2). Mantha et al. fail to disclose that the data is stored for a user-specified minimum period of time, or that the client is further configured to delete said data after expiration of said user-specified minimum period of time, to recover memory space over time.

Motoyama et al. teach the use of an expiration date to specify a time when a file should be considered invalid or unusable, and subsequently erase it after the expiration date has passed (Col 5, Lines 47-60). This is particularly advantageous since it allows the removal of old data from storage, reducing the amount of storage space needed to hold the temporary data. It also helps by removing unwanted files, making it easier for the user to find particular files.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user of the system disclosed by Mantha et al. to

specify, with the client, a minimum length of time to store the received data. This allows the system to clean up unwanted files by removing them after they expire. This saves storage space and makes it easier for the user to find particular files at a later time.

21. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mantha et al. (US 6,163,779) in view of Motoyama et al. (US 6,304,948), in further view of Lambert et al. (US 6,038,601).

22. With regard to claim 9, while the invention disclosed by Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to disclose the step of reading an instruction provided with the received data, wherein the instruction indicates that the received data should be temporarily stored.

Lambert et al. teach the use of HTML tags to store meta-data, controlling how machines reading the pages cache them (Col 11, Line 1 to Col 12, Line 35). This allows the site administrators of various sites to specify how a caching machine should treat their pages. Parameters such as expiration dates can be set by the administrator to ensure that clients are receiving the most current version of the site. It would be advantageous for the client disclosed by Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. to support this feature in order to allow site administrators to specify some of the parameters, particularly for inexperienced users.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the client to support reading an instruction provided with the received data, wherein the instruction indicates that the received data should

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be temporarily stored. This allows site administrators to specify which pages should be stored, as well as parameters regarding their storage, such as expiration dates.

23. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mantha et al. (US 6,163,779) in view of Motoyama et al. (US 6,304,948), in further view of Pirolli et al (US 6,098,064).

24. With regard to claim 11, while the invention disclosed by Mantha et al. in view of Motoyama et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to disclose that the data is a first Web page containing a hyperlink to a second Web page and the storing step includes storing data of the second Web page.

Pirolli et al. disclose that pre-fetching of web pages is known in the art as a means for caching a Web before it is requested by the client, in anticipation that it will likely be requested in the future. Pages that are hyperlinked to other pages are often related. The user will often follow the hyperlink to see the related information. In the case of a cached page containing hyperlinks, it would be advantageous to further cache the pages linked to by the main page to be cached. This would allow the user to access the hyperlinks without requiring them to go online and access information that has potentially changed or may no longer be available.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the client also store data of Web pages which are listed as hyperlinks in the main Web page to be cached. Since the hyperlinks likely point to relevant information, this will ensure that the user will have access to the pages as

they were at the time the main page was cached. This eliminates any problems which may result from the hyperlinked pages going offline or being modified.

25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aaron Strange whose telephone number is 703-305-8878. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glen Burgess can be reached on 703-305-4792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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